

短尾翠雀花，云南毛茛科一新种

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摘要: 描述发现自云南的毛茛科翠雀属一新种, 短尾翠雀花, 并给出其与其隶属同一亚组的其他种的区别特征。

关键词: 毛茛科; 翠雀属; 新种; 云南

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Delphinium brachyurum, A New Species of Ranunculaceae from Yunnan

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Abstract: A species of the genus *Delphinium* (Ranunculaceae), *D. brachyurum*, is described as new from Yunnan Province. The diagnostic differences between it and the other species, with which it belongs to the same subsection, are given.

Key words: Ranunculaceae; *Delphinium*; New species; Yunnan

Delphinium brachyurum W. T. Wang, sp. nov.

Fig. 1.

(Sect. *Elatopsis* Huth subsect. *Brevicalcarata* Huth)

Species nova ad sect. *Elatopsem* Huth subsect. *Brevicalcaratam* Huth pertinet, ab omnibus speciebus sinensibus subsectionis radice elongata apice scapum singulum edenti, foliis basalibus trisectis segmentis dissectis, petalis dorsiventraliter compressis longitudinaliter trinerviis praeclare differt.

Perennial herb. Root elongate, subterete, ca. 26 cm long, near apex 9 mm below 5 mm across, from apex putting forth 5 basal leaves and 1 scape. Basal leaves long petiolate, glabrous; blades coriaceous, reniform, 2.5–3 cm long, 4.5–5.5 cm broad, at base cordate, 3-sect (sometimes 2-sect), central segment broadly rhombic, ca. 1.8 cm broad,

3-fid, secondary lobes 1–2 times 2–3-fid, ultimate lobes narrowly ovate or linear, lateral segments larger, obliquely flabellate, unequally 2-parted and dissected, ultimate lobes linear-lanceolate or linear; petioles 8–9.5 cm long. Scape robust, ca. 1 cm long, 5 mm across, glabrous; raceme ca. 15 cm long, glabrous, 6-flowered; rachis glabrous; lower 2 bracts leaf-like, at base shortly vaginate, the other upper bracts broadly ovate or linear, 0.8–1.4 cm long; pedicels 2–8.5 cm long, glabrous, near apex 2-bracteolate; bracteoles narrowly ovate or lanceolate, 1–1.4 cm long, 3–4.5 mm broad, on both surfaces glabrous, margins ciliolate. Sepals 5, blue, adaxially sparsely, abaxially densely puberulous; upper sepal galeate-navicular, ca. 2.6 cm long, 1.8 cm broad, spur tail-like, ca. 6 mm long; lateral sepals oblong-

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obovate, ca. 2.2 cm long, 1 cm broad; lower sepals navicular, ca. 2.2 cm long, 1 cm broad. Petals 2, sessile, glabrous, dorsiventrally compressed, suboblong, ca. 1.8 cm long, 4 mm broad, with 3 longitu-

dinal nerves, apex 2-lobulate; spur subulate, ca. 1.8 cm long, below strongly reflexed. Staminodes 2; limbs brown, ovate, ca. 1.2 cm long, 6 mm broad, 2-fid, with longitudinal dark-brown nerves, above base

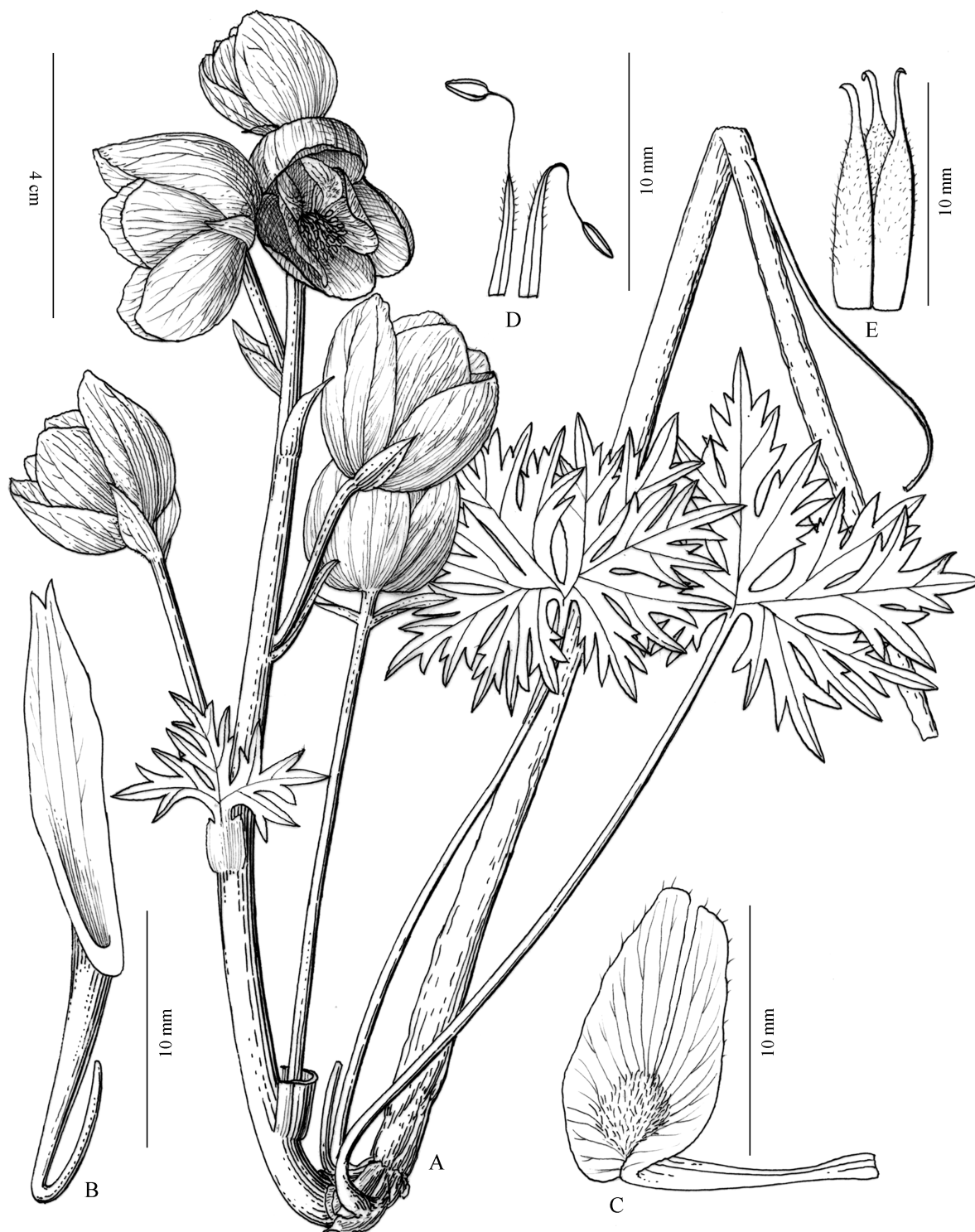


Fig. 1 *Delphinium brachyurum* A. habit; B. petal (ventral view); C. staminode; D. two stamens; E. gynoecium, consisting of three carpels. (from holotype)

densely yellow-barbate, margins ciliolate; claws ca. 8 mm long, glabrous. Stamens numerous; filaments ca. 9 mm long, above the middle filiform, below the middle winged and sparsely ciliolate; anthers narrowly triangular-oblong, ca. 2 mm long. Carpels 3; ovaries narrowly ovoid or narrowly oblong, ca. 8 mm long, 1.6–3 mm broad, puberulous; styles ca. 2 mm long, glabrous.

Yunnan Province: **Lijiang Shi**, Xiang Shan, alt. 3 400–3 600 m, on grassy slope near rivulet, fls. blue, 1992–10–01, C. J. Chen 92503. (**holotype**, PE)

In having racemose inflorescence, short sepal spur and brown staminodes, this species should belong to sect. *Elatopsis* Huth subsect. *Brevicalcarata* Huth, and from the other chinese species of this subsection it differs in its elongate root, which from

the apex puts forth ca. 5 3-sect basal leaves with dissected segments and 1 scape, and dorsiventrally compressed, trineved petals. In the other chinese species of subsect. *Brevicalcarata*, the roots are not elongate, and from the apex put forth 3-parted not dissected leaves and foliate flowering stems, and the petals are bilaterally compressed and nerveless (Wang, 1979).

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“云南省喀斯特地区生物多样性保护研究会”

社团筹备和会员公告

经云南省民间组织管理局核准的“云南省喀斯特地区生物多样性保护研究会”，是一地方性、学术性和自愿结成的非营利性社会组织，是针对云南省喀斯特地区生态系统复杂、生物多样性独特以及生态环境脆弱等科学和社会问题而筹建的，主要开展云南省喀斯特地区生物多样性研究学术交流、云南省喀斯特地区生物多样性保护的技术支撑服务、云南省喀斯特资源环境保护修复与石漠化治理的科技咨询等活动。

研究会已在云南省省级报刊完成了三十天的公示，现向云南省范围内的大专院校、科研单位以及相关林业、环境等部门的科技人员和科技管理人员征集单位会员和个人会员。

云南省喀斯特地区是中国和世界喀斯特地区主要的组成部分之一，是中国喀斯特地区生物多样性最为丰富、古老和独特的地区，在中国南方喀斯特自然遗产中占据着不可替代的地位。云南喀斯特地貌以云南东部为主，辐射到全省各地，东北至昭通的富源，西北至香格里拉和宁蒗，西部至贡山，西南至盈江，南部热带边境也广泛分布，而在云南高原特别突出。其涉及到云南主要的生态系统，与林业和环境等科研和地方政府部门的工作密切相关，具备广泛的单位会员和民间会员基础。喀斯特地区面临石漠化等生态环境恶化问题，生物多样性急剧减少，以云南省喀斯特地区复杂的环境问题开展多学科的交流与合作，将为云南、中国乃至世界喀斯特地区的生物多样性保护提供研究、保护和交流的平台。

研究会将遵循云南省民间组织管理局的相关章程开展工作。研究会设植物、动物、地理和生态等四个分会，每年定期开展1~2次活动，如学术交流会议、科普宣传活动、动植物识别培训等活动。欢迎相关高等院校、研究单位及个人加入研究会。

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